

SORRIQUETS OF CITIES

How American Municipalities Obtained Striking Pseudonyms

Peculiarities of Residents Used to Designate a Town—The Part Played by Location—Two "Modern Athens"—A Number of "Queens."

Washington is now known as the Exploited, a nickname now more appropriate than that bestowed on it by Thomas Moore, "the City of Magnificent Distances," or by Charles Dickens, "the City of Magnificent Identities." Nearly every large city in this country has its pet name by which it is often designated. New York, for instance, is known as Gotham, a name which was first bestowed on it by Washington Irving and J. K. Paulding in their humorous work, "Salmagundi," in sarcasm directed against the town of its inhabitants. There is a Gotham in England, seven miles from Nottingham, the people of which place are usually styled "The Wise Men of Gotham." The exploit of three citizens of this enlightened town going to sea in a bowl is familiar to all readers of that juvenile classic, "Mother Goose's Tale." The nickname, "Wise Men of Gotham," has been used by many of our poets. It is used, in its ironical meaning, and there is reference made in the "Tower Mysteries" to "the folks of Gotham."

Boston is commonly alluded to as the Hub, or, in full, Hub of the Universe, because it is said to be the social centre of the United States, just as the hub is the centre of a wheel. The origin of the expression is said to be in the writings of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who, in one of his books, alludes to the State House at Boston as "the hub of the solar system." Boston is also called the American Athens, the Modern Athens, and the Athens of America, in virtue of its importance as the chief seat of learning in the New World. Lowell, Mass., near Boston, is called the City from its numerous cotton mills which employ no fewer than 75,000 operatives. Philadelphia is as the Greek name implies, the City of Brotherly Love; it is also called the Quaker City.

because its founder, William Penn, and his followers were Quakers. Several years after Penn's arrival a band of Swedish Quakers in furtherance of the long cherished plan of their hero king, Gustavus Adolphus, to found on the banks of the Delaware a colony "where every man should have enough to eat, and toleration to worship God as he chose"—formed a settlement on the banks of that river, and nominally took possession of the land from Trenton to Philadelphia. The Quakers were to be room for Penn's followers, too; and finding how well the Lutherans and the Quakers lived together, the city which in 1683 was given the name of Philadelphia.

Baltimore is styled the Monumental City, on account of its many fine monuments; Brooklyn is the City of Churches, and New Orleans is called the Crescent City from its shape. The name of the Cream City has been given to Milwaukee owing to a peculiarity of the local clay, which causes the bricks—of which the city generally is built—

When burned, to come out cream-colored.

Chicago has several other names. One of these, and not the most poetic is Porkopolis, literally "the Pork City," in allusion to its extensive pork-packing industry—a name also applied to Cincinnati. Chicago is called the Windy City from the fierceness of its Boreas blasts, especially in winter. It is further styled the Garden City, by reason of the number, extent and beauty of its public parks and gardens. Springfield, Ill., distinguished for its broad and shady avenues, is designated the Flow-

City, just as Cleveland is appropriately called the Forest City, from the number of large trees that everywhere thrust themselves upon the view. Indianapolis is the Railroad City. Pittsburg, renowned for its iron works, is frequently spoken of as the Iron City. Wheeling, W. Va., which takes the lead in iron and steel manufactures, is the Nail City; while Birmingham, Ala., is called the Iron City.

1871, bids fair to become the greatest metal-mining centre in the world, and therefore justifies its title, the Magic City of the South.

The city of Nashville, Tenn., is known as the Athens of the South from the number of educational institutions, several of them designed for the negro race. Nashville is also known as the City of Rocks. New Haven, Conn., is the City of Elms. St. Louis is known as the Mount City, from the number of artificial mounds, corresponding to the tumuli or burrows, upon which the city stands.

Detroit is termed the City of the Straits. Louisville is called the Falls City, because that portion of the Ohio which it overlooks has a descent of twenty-six feet in two miles; the steamboats avoid the rapids by means of a canal constructed in 1826-31. Cincinnati is variously styled the Queen City, the Queen City of the West, and the Queen of the West, from its magnificent situation, noble architectural features, and beautiful parks and gardens.

The high-sounding title of the Zenith City of the United States has been conferred upon Duluth, Minn., situated at the western extremity of the Great Lakes, and reaching all the roll-

states traversing the rich prairie states converge. The beautiful city of Buffalo bears the name of the Queen of the Lakes; while Regina, in the Northwestern plains, is aptly termed the Queen City of the Plains. Knoxville, Tenn., is the Queen City of the Mountains, and is called so from its strategic position on the hills overlooking the Upper Tennessee River. Atlanta is called the Gate City, because it lies in the cotton belt between the Great West and the Atlantic Coast. Keokuk, Ia., situated at the foot of the rapids of the Mississippi, thus forming the natural head of navigation, has the same designation. San Francisco is the City of the Golden Gate. It is also the City of the Golden Gate, and San Francisco Harbor was known as the Golden Gate long before the outbreak of the California gold fever in 1847.

Crucified in a Barn. The "Bozener Zeitung" states that on October 11 a man named Johann Bettini was found crucified in a barn at Welschnetz, in Southern Tyrol. Nails were driven through each of his feet and through his left hand, and he was hanging thus on the cross.

It transpired that, after making the cross, he had crucified himself in that way. In spite of the excruciating pain, he begged not to be taken down, but to be left to die on the cross. He was suffering from religious mania.—Vienna Despatch to London Chronicle.

SOBRIQUETS OF CITIES.

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Designate a Town—The Play, acted by Location—Two "Modern Athens"—A Number of "Queens,"

Washington is now known as the Executive City, a nickname now more appropriate than the one bestowed on it by Thomas Moore of "the City of Magnificent Distances," or by Charles Dickens, "the City of Magnificent Intentions." Nearly every large city in this country has its pet name by which it is often designated. New York, for instance, is known as Gotham, a name which was first bestowed on it by Washington Irving and J. K. Paulding in their humorous work, "Salmagundi," a sarcastic allusion to the wisdom of the Dutch. There is a Gotham in England, several in America, and in the people of which place are usually styled "The Wise Men of Gotham." The exploit of three citizens of this enlightened town going to sea in a bowl familiar to all readers of that juvenile classic, "Mother Goose's Tales," is the nickname, "Wise Men of Gotham," as been applied for hundreds of years, it is said, in its ironical meaning, and here is reference made in the "Town Mystery" to "the folks of Gotham."

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industry a name also applied to Cincinnati. Chicago is called the Windy City from the fierceness of its Borean blasts, especially in winter. It is further styled the Garden City, by reason of the number, extent and beauty of its public parks and gardens. Springfield, distinguished for its broad and shady avenues, is designated the Flowery City; just as Cleveland is appropriately called the Forest City, from the number of large trees that everywhere trust themselves upon the view. Indianapolis is called the City of Palms, and

city, renowned for its iron works, is constantly spoken of as the Iron City. Birmingham, W. Va., which takes the lead in iron and steel manufactures, is the rail City; while Birmingham, Ala., headed by the Elyton Land Company, is bidding fair to become the greatest steel-working centre in the world, and therefore justifies its title, the Magic City of the South.

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The West, from its magnificent situation, noble architectural features, and beautiful parks and gardens.

The high-sounding title of the Zenith City of the United States has been conferred upon the city of Regina, situated at the western extremity of the Great Lakes, and to which all the railroads traversing the rich prairie states converge. The beautiful city of Buffalo bears the name of the Queen City of the Lakes; while Regina, in the Northwestern plains, is aptly named the Queen City of the Plains.

Next to the Queen City of the Plains, the city of Queen City, Missouri, is situated in the Ozark Mountains, so called from its commanding position on the hills overlooking the Upper Tennessee River.

San Francisco is called the Gate City, because of its location in the cotton belt between the Pacific West and the Atlantic Coast. Yokohama, situated on the foot of the Japanese Alps, is the Mississippi, thus turning the natural head of navigation, and is the same designation. San Francisco is the City of the Golden Gate. It may be noted that the entrance to San Francisco Harbor was known as the Golden Gate. The city was the outbreak of the California gold fever in 1847.

Crucified in a Barn.

The "Boscher Zeitung" states that on October 1 a man named Johann Bettini was found crucified in a barn at Weischau, in Southern Tyrol. Nail wounds were shown through each of his feet and wrists, and he was hanging thus on the cross.

The man transpired that, after making the sign of the cross, he himself, in that way, in spite of the excruciating pain, begged not to be taken down, but to be left there, as he felt that he was offered from religious mania.—*Vienna Dispatch to London Chronicle.*

"Fahnestock came out as he dreamed he would. Harmon did not dream that he was to be killed, but both were shot dead. So, after all, the facts were not greatly in favor of belief in dreams, but officers and men of that brigade who knew of the conversation between Fahnestock, Harmon and Fellows just before the charge was made accepted all that happened as sustaining a belief in dreams."

very little to do with the actualities of battle," said the major. "One of the best men in our company at Stone River dreamed on the night of December 30, 1862, that he would be killed in battle that night, and he was. He was sick all that night, and took his place in the next morning, fighting with two blankets worn shawl fashion about his shoulders. He thought like a man with the ague, but he would not leave his ranks, even when the surgeon perceived that he was in the rear."

"He told me privately of the dream," said the major. "He was not going to evade the issue. He admitted that he was very sick, but he was going to remain in the fight and was going to meet his death in the front. He said that he had been told that had been given him in a dream. He listened to General Rosecrans' order of battle with kindling eyes. He went forward in the charge with the blankets flapping about him and yelling like an Indian. He became lame, but he did not stop. He was shot, but was in hospital three or four weeks with fever. He recovered from that, suffered through the war, and came to be buried finally that his dream was the result of his own illness, and was not a warning."

When we were about to begin the ceremony, my men dreamed that in going through a

the rebels, shooting down from the hills on either side, put four bullets through the man's back, and he fell dead. Feet, and that he scrambled through the defile and fell dead after he got through. The next day, after a long forced march, he approached a defile that answered to the one he had just passed. The ranks with feet so sore and limbs so stiff were unable to move another step. Then, just as he was about to turn back, he then the bugle sounded in his ears. He arose, all about sore feet and stiff limbs, and he went on. He was the first to reach the lame camp. He went through the defile at a limping gallop. A dozen shots or so he fired, and he was the first to reach the camp, and when he was through he said to himself privately that he would never be depressed by a dream again.—Chicago Free Press.

QUAINT IRISH BALLADS.

Some Typical Songs Sung at the

A certain river in County Mayo runs along near the road that the roadster path from one post to another lies often by the highway, and on the day I have in mind the highway was exceedingly populous—populous with stags and calves and other men and old women and pretty girls, and tall lads, all making their way to the fair at Sligo. By the roadside a dejected-looking fellow, leaning over a sheep of pasture-balls, of red and white and black and

could get through to indicate the popular taste, and I enquired as to the opinion of the "Globe." "The 'Globe' came first," they said, and that was only natural, because Colonel McBride, some-time of the Boer army, was a native of the "Globe." "The 'Globe' is a paper which, as it will be seen, does not care for any slavish realism. The air is 'The Wearing of the Green'!"

THE GREEN.

From land to land throughout the world the news is going round that Ireland's flag triumphant waves on high over the four corners of Africa today the English flag dimmed by the green and gold borne by McBride's Brigade.

Three thousand sons of Erin's Isle, with bayonets fixed to their rifles, are marching to Ireland's cause and Kruger's land gallantly to the aid of the Boers.

Erin's watchmen from star with joy, and hope, and pride, for the day has struck for Liberty, led on by John McBride.

The second verse makes mention of "Dundee and Dundee, Ladysmith and Spion Kop."

I'll see, my boys, we shall see on Ireland's
 soil again.
 Our dashing, dauntless John McBride with all his
 valour,
 They'll raise the flag of Emmet, Tenne, and Mitchell
 up once more,
 And with the light to drive the tyrant from
 our shore,
 In to the Mayo.
 From Cork right up to Derry's Walls—from Dub-
 lin
 mine will meet and this time 'bout the
 cursed English, he
 will lead us on as in the cause for which our
 heroes died,
 And McBride, the noblest man in the country,
 will have old Mayo's poorest son—our glorious John
 McBride.
 This song must, of course, have been
 written long ago, when all the west of Ire-
 land was convinced that England was ir-
 retrievably beaten and disgraced, except
 by the aid of the Successors won by the Irish
 and the Scotch soldiery. These episodes
 are chronicled in another song, which
 is the only one which has attained popu-
 larity. It is the song of the "Dashing
 traitor of Scotland McBride. It is called
 "The Dublin Song."
 A DUBLIN FUSILLER.
 The battle was over, and victory was won,
 And England has conquered again;
 But dear was the victory, for many a son
 Lay slain on the field of battle;
 Among the survivors was one Irish lad,
 Who had fought with a will and strong,

The strains of an old Irish song,
Chorus,
And it brought him back to his home again,
Over in Sweet Killdeer
The darling spot, the dear old cot,
And the loving faces there.
When the band played there "Come Back to Erin,"
The tears began to start,
For it touched the soft and tender place
In this Irish soldier's heart.

The end of the Dublin Fusilier was that
he yielded to the entreaties of his sweet-
heart, and quit the service; and that is

the moral of all the songs in my dozen years of singing in the saloons of the English service as quickly as you can; there is neither profit nor glory in it, and I am not going to waste my money." That is the moral of "The Frenchman's Boy," the story of a French "drifted" taught Harker. The Rambler is a privateer who enlists, deserts, is jailed, and is released, and then he goes home and quickly repays, and leave all his friends in the sweet town of Clarks. The Contraband is a story of a young man who is a poor and penniless orphan, and a wealthy young damsel. As for the last, "The Girl of the Year," it is the beginning as well as at the end.

How many all you young bachelors take warning by me.

And now you alone night walking like had a company.

Lived as happy as a prince who lived in the North.

And the first of my misadventures was to enlist in the army.

Such is the testimony of the ballad monger to the love that is generated by a century of union. A rare quality, for the English are not known for their love, and they have won; and at the end of the line the hatred is far more accentuated than when it first began. The ballad monger was through, but one of the ballads dwelt with pleasantness on the subject of the "Drifted Female." The "Indo-Europa Female." Mary was her name, "a damsel so virtuous and kind."

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It is reported that after making the discovery the husband of Bettlin himself in that way. In spite of the excruciating pain, he begged not to be taken down, but to be left to die in the same manner as he suffered from religious mania.—Vienna Despatch to London Chronicle.